

PLACID VIDYA VIHAR SR. SEC. SCHOOL

CHETHIPUZHA

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II - 2015-'16

STD: VII Time: 1 hr.

ENGLISH

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION A - READING

I. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

WORK IS WORSHIP

Once upon a time there lived a king in southern India named Sri Rana Charya. He was very curious to know about his village. One day he called out a group of courtiers and said, "Go, and find how the people of my village are and bring the person who knows about the secret of work. But one condition, any person you meet, he should not know that I sent you."

The next day they all dressed as Tribals and they arranged a bullock cart with them and they went around. First they saw a woodcutter who was cutting down trees. They went to him and said, "Do you like this job sir?" The woodcutter replied, "No, I do it because this work comes from our ancestors so I was forced by my parents to do this job". The courtiers said goodbye to the woodcutter and walked away.

While travelling further, the courtiers saw an angry washerman and they decided to talk to him. One of them asked, "Hello sir! we are new to this place, we've come to visit our friend Ram who lives here somewhere nearby. Could you please tell his address?" The washerman said, "Are you mad? Can't you see what I am doing? I am doing an idiotic job." The courtiers asked him, "Sir, Do you like this job?"

The washerman continued angrily, "No, when I was small I did not show much interest in studies and I never listened to my parents. So, I became a washerman, as I should look after my family and earn a living. To feed them I do this job". The courtiers apologized for disturbing and went away. Then they made up their minds to leave the job and send a message to the king that no one in the village knows about the secret of work.

But suddenly, they saw a small hut with 5 candles and 3 lamps and a man studying a science book and one of them said that it is a school. They went inside and asked the lecturer the same question. The lecturer replied, "I love this job and it gives me satisfaction and happiness teaching so many uneducated children".

Hearing this the courtiers took the lecturer to the king and the king appreciated him for knowing the secret of work and soon he became the best teacher in the village and was given an award and soon a big school was built.

Any work you do it does not matter, but you have to have some interest in that. If you want to achieve greater heights, believe in yourself. And then you can know that 'Work is worship'.

1. It does not matter what work you do you should have in it. To achieve success in yourself. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$)
2. Find out the word that has the same meaning as :
 - a) forefathers (2 paragraph)
 - b) value somebody highly (6 paragraph) ($\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$)
3. What was the king curious about? (1)
4. Why was the man forced to become a washer man? (1)
5. The lecturer loved his job. Why? (1)

II. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:-

Mobile Phones have proved themselves to be one of the greatest gifts to mankind. They have become an indispensable part of our lives. The origin of this gadget is quite interesting. Alexander Graham Bell discovered the telephone in the year 1876. This technology was developed using the equipment designed for telegraph. Calls were connected with the help of operators.

In the 1940s, Motorola came with new developments in mobile phones. And this is how Walkie Talkie was born. Large, bulky and battery operated, this Walkie Talkie soon found a way to the US military.

In 1956, Ericsson Company released the earliest full automatic cellular phone system called MTA in Sweden. Though this gadget was operated automatically due to its bulkiness it could not really hold the users interest for long. It is surprising to hear that this mobile phone weighed around 40 kgs back then.

Invention of mobile phones that closely resembles today's mobile phones is credited to Martin Cooper, employer and researcher of Motorola. He initially developed cellular phone named Motorola Dynatac in 1973. With 5 inches width and 9 inches length, this 2.5 pounds weighing phone carried around 30 circuit boards in it. With recharge time of around 10 hours, talk time of 35 minutes, this phone gave comfortable talking experience to the users. One could listen, dial and talk on this mobile phone but what was missing was display screen. With the passing of time, refinements were made and these mobile phones improved by leaps and bounds. And now there is no place on the planet that is untouched by the mobile phones.

1. The automatic cellular phone did not hold the users interest. Why? (1)
2. Who invented the telephone and in which year? (1)
3. Describe the walkie talkie and who began to use it first? (1)
4. Who is the inventor of the mobile phone we use today? Give a detailed description of it. (2)

SECTION B - WRITING

III. Read the following facts about Sachin Tendulkar and write a short biographical sketch:- (5)

Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar

NICK NAME	- Little Master, Master Blaster
FAMOUS AS	- Cricketer... served as ball boy for match between India and Zimbabwe... bats with his right hand... writes with left
NATIONALITY	- Indian
BORN ON	- 24 April 1973
AGE	- 43 Years
SUN SIGN	- Taurus
BORN IN	- Mumbai, India
FATHER	- Ramesh Tendulkar
MOTHER	- Rajni Tendulkar
WIFE	- Anjali
CHILDREN	- Sara and Arjun
NET WORTH	- \$160 million
AWARDS	- Arjuna Award (1994) Wisden Cricketer of the Year (1997) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (1998)
More Awards	- Padma Shri (1999) Padma Vibhushan (2008) Bharat Ratna (2014) At 40 years of age youngest ever to receive the Bharat Ratna.

IV. The following is a telephone conversation between Venkat and his sister Veena. As Veena had to leave for her dance class, she leaves a message for her mother. Write a message in not more than 50 words:- (5)

- Venkat:** Can I speak to Mom?
Veena: She has gone out
Venkat: I have to leave for Durgapur tomorrow at 4 am for the Inter School Football Match. Please ask her to get my bags packed as I will be back home late in the evening after practice.
Veena: O.K. I will

SECTION C - GRAMMAR

V. Fill in with the correct degree of the adverb given in brackets :- ($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$)

1. Hari is the in the class (tall)
2. Our soldiers fought than Pakistani soldiers in the Kargil war (bravely)
3. My painting is than yours (well) but Jenny's is the (well)

VI. Use the right article:- ($\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$)

1. We have been advised to wear uniform for formal functions.
2. Taj Mahal is one of the wonders of the world.
3. Please carry pen with you at all times.

VII. Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositions:- ($\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$)

1. We started six the morning.
2. He was born a small village.
3. That portrait was painted my grandfather.
4. You have eaten six mangoes morning.

VIII. Pick out the adverb and state its kind:- ($1 \times 5 = 5$)

1. My friend always speaks politely.
2. The children are playing outside.
3. Tomorrow I have got a meeting in New York.
4. I usually come to school by bus.
5. Write your answers neatly.

IX. Transform the sentences to indirect speech:- ($1 \times 5 = 5$)

1. He said, "I have a toothache".
2. Anju said, "I am very busy now".
3. Our teacher said, 'Time and tide waits for no man'
4. The baker said, 'I will bake the cakes by 4 pm'
5. Our coach said, 'I had waited for an hour before the match'

SECTION D - LITERATURE

X. Answer the following questions:-

1. Write the meanings of the following :- ($\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$)
 - a) straggling fence -
 - b) Hebrides -
 - c) cipher -
 - d) noisy mansion -
 - e) melancholy strain -
 - f) shady haunt -
2. Describe the book that Margie and Tommy found. (1)
3. Why was Miss Beam's method of teaching different? (1)
4. In the poem 'My Hero' how did the father earn the love and respect of his son? (2)
5. Why do you feel that W5 was not a good photographer? (2)
6. What does Margie's mother say about a teacher? (2)
7. Describe Putlibai's character. (3)

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BASIC SCIENCE

PHYSICS

I. Fill in the blanks.

[$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$]

- _____ is used as rear view mirrors in vehicles.
- The image that cannot be obtained on a screen is called _____.
- _____ are switches automatically turns off (tripping) when the current exceeds the safe limit.
- A coil of wire in an electric heater is called _____.

II. Answer the following.

[$1 \times 4 = 4$]

- In a distance - time graph, what type of motion does a straight line making an angle with x-axis represent?
- What is lateral inversion of an image?
- Name the seven colours in rainbow.
- What is an open circuit?

III. Answer the following.

[$2 \times 3 = 6$]

- Why do we call a convex lens a convergent lens?
- How do you make Newton's Disc?
- Give two uses of convex mirror and concave mirror.

IV. Answer the following.

[$3 \times 1 = 3$]

- You are given a soft iron, some insulated copper wire and a battery. Show diagrammatically and explain how you make your own electro magnet.

CHEMISTRY

I. Fill in the blanks.

[$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$]

- The process of _____ of water into the ground is called infiltration.
- Period 2005 - 2015 is being celebrated as the international decade for action on _____.
- Water in the _____ can be easily pumped out with the help of tube wells.
- Poor sanitation and _____ causes diseases.

II. Answer the following.

- Why do plants die in summer, if they are not watered? [1]
- Name two alternative arrangements for sewage disposal where there is no sewerage system. [1]
- Explain how ground water is recharged? [2]
- How is sludge obtained from the treatment of waste water? [2]
- "Increasing population causes depletion in water table" comment on this. [2]
- Why is clarified water passed through aeration tanks? [2]
- Why should you not throw the following into the kitchen sink or flush them down the toilet. [3]
 - Cooking oil & fat
 - Chemicals & paints
 - Sanitary towels & soft toys

BIOLOGY

I. Fill in the blanks.

[$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$]

1. system consist of heart and blood vessels.
2. The flower which contains both stamen and pistil are called
3. The dead plant and animal tissues that converted into dark coloured substance is called
4. After fertilisation zygote develops into

II. Name the following.

($1 \times 4 = 4$)

5. Blood vessel that carry blood from heart to all parts of the body.
6. A group of cells that perform specialized function in an organism.
7. The muscular structure present at the floor of the chest cavity.
8. Scientist who discovered blood circulation.

III. Answer in one or two sentences.

($1 \times 6 = 6$)

9. Name the components present in blood.
10. Define the term 'cellular respiration'.
11. How forest prevents flood?
12. What is excretion?
13. Why forests are considered as lungs of nature?
14. What is pollination?

IV. Answer the following.

($1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$)

15. Explain why there is no waste in forests.
16. What are decomposers? What do they do in forests?
17. How does the process of fertilization takes place in flower?
18. Describe the function of heart.
19. Draw a neat labelled diagram of excretory system in humans.

(2)

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

General Instructions.

- a) This question paper contains 18 questions.
- b) Questions from serial number 1 to 6 should be answered in a word or a sentence.
- c) Answers of 3 marks questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- d) Answers of 5 marks questions should not exceed 120 words each.

1. Who were known as “Kathakars”? (1)
2. Why do the people of the Sahara desert wear heavy robes? (1)
3. Explain - Putting out system. (1)
4. Who were alvar and Nayanar saints? (1)
5. What do you mean by ‘Tundra’ type of vegetation? (1)
6. What do you mean by the term “Public protest”? (1)
7. Discuss the role of Shivaji in establishing and strengthening the Maratha Empire. (3)
8. What are Depressions? How oasis is formed? (3)
9. Write short note on - The Ashtapradhan. (3)
10. Write briefly about the weavers co-operatives. (3)
11. Discuss the main features of Mughal paintings. (3)
12. Give an account of slash and burn agriculture. (3)
13. In what ways does Media play an important role in a democracy? (3)
14. Many things in weekly markets are available at cheaper rates. Justify the statement with reasons. (3)
15. Write briefly about the cold desert Ladakh. Explain the climate and people of Ladakh. (5)
16. Mention the drawbacks of advertising. (5)
17. Who were Ahoms? Where was their original homeland? Write briefly about the life in Ahom village. (5)
18. In the given outline map of the world mark the following.
 - a) Sahara desert
 - b) The Veld
 - c) The Prairies
 - d) Ladakh
 - e) Kimberly (5)

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MATHEMATICS

Section A

I. Qns. 1-5 carry 1 mark each.

(5×1=5)

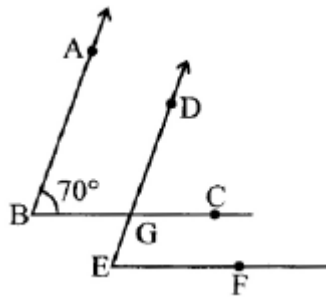
1. One of the acute angles of a right triangle is 48° . Find the other acute angle?
2. Express $\frac{-32}{40}$ in standard form.
3. Find the side of an equilateral triangle if its perimeter is 60 cm.
4. Write the algebraic expression for 'five subtracted from square of a'
5. Express 243 in exponential form.

Section B

II. Qns. 6-10 carry 2 marks each.

(5×2=10)

6. The minute hand of a circular clock is 15 cm long. How far does the tip of the minute hand move in 1 hour?
($\pi = 3.14$)
7. What should be added to $x^2 + xy + y^2$ to obtain $2x^2 + 3xy$?
8. Find the value of
(i) $\frac{3}{10} \times (-9)$ (ii) $\frac{-2}{13} \div \frac{1}{7}$
9. The population of a city decreased from 25,000 to 24,500. Find the decrease percentage.
10. In the given figure, the arms of two angles are parallel.
If $\angle ABC = 70^\circ$, then find



- (i) $\angle DGC$ (ii) $\angle DEF$

Section C

III. Qns. 11-15 carry 3 marks each.

(5×3=15)

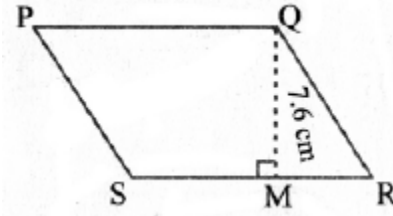
11. Construct $\triangle ABC$ such that $AB = 2.5$ cm, $BC = 6$ cm and $AC = 6.5$ cm. Measure $\angle B$.
12. a) Find the value of $z^3 - 3(z-10)$ if $z = 10$.
b) Find the value of $p^2 - 2p - 100$ if $p = -10$.
13. Using laws of exponents, simplify and express in exponential form.

a) $\frac{2^3 \times 3^4 \times 4}{3 \times 32}$

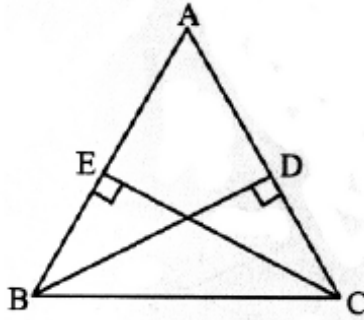
b) Express the following number in the standard form

5985.3

14. PQRS is a parallelogram. QM is the height from Q to SR. If SR = 12 cm and QM = 7.6 cm. Find the area of the parallelogram PQRS.



15. In the figure BD and CE are altitudes of $\triangle ABC$ such that $BD = CE$.



- (i) State the three pairs of equal parts in $\triangle CBD$ and $\triangle BCE$.
(ii) Is $\triangle CBD \cong \triangle BCE$? Why?
(iii) Is $\triangle DCB = \triangle ECB$? Why?

Section D

IV. Qns. 16-20 carry 4 marks each.

(5×4=20)

16. A verandah of width 2.25 m is constructed all along outside a room which is 5.5 m long and 4 m wide. Find (i) the area of the verandah (ii) the cost of cementing the floor of the verandah at the rate of ₹200 per m^2 .
17. Find the amount to be paid at the end of 3 years in each case.
a) Principal = ₹1,200 at 12% per annum.
b) Principal = ₹7,500 at 5% per annum.
18. Find the perimeter of the rectangle whose length is 40 cm and a diagonal is 41 cm.
19. Find :
a) $\frac{5}{63} - \left(\frac{-6}{21}\right)$ b) $-2\frac{1}{9} - 6$
20. Subtract :
a) $a(b-5)$ from $b(5-a)$
b) $5a^2 - 7ab + 5b^2$ from $3ab - 2a^2 - 2b^2$.

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MALAYALAM

I. താഴെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഗദ്യഭാഗം വായിച്ച് ചുവടെയുള്ള ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക.

രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തമ മാതൃക, വിദേശീയരായ കയ്യേറ്റക്കാരെ അടിച്ചോടിച്ച ഒരു ഭരണാധിപൻ എന്നീ നിലകളിലാണ് വിക്രമാദിത്യൻ സ്മരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രശസ്തി നിലനിൽക്കുന്നത് തന്റെ രാജധാനിയിലെ സാഹിത്യപരവും സാംസ്കാരികപരവുമായ തിളക്കത്തിലാണ്. ഏറ്റവും പ്രസിദ്ധമായ ചില എഴുത്തുകാരെയും കലാകാരന്മാരെയും ഗായകന്മാരെയും അവിടെ അദ്ദേഹം സംഭരിച്ചു. അവരെ വിക്രമ രാജധാനിയിലെ നവരത്നങ്ങൾ എന്നാണു വിളിക്കുന്നത്. തന്റെ പ്രജകൾക്കു നന്മ ചെയ്യാനായി ആത്മത്യാഗത്തിനു പോലും തയ്യാറായിരുന്നു അദ്ദേഹം എന്നതാണ് കഥകൾ. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഔദാര്യവും പരോപകാരപരതയും ധീരതയും അഹങ്കാരവും സുപ്രസിദ്ധങ്ങളാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു നല്ല മനുഷ്യനും കലാപരിപോഷകനുമാണെന്ന് കരുതപ്പെടുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ജനപ്രിയത കൈവന്നു. വിക്രമാദിത്യന്റെ നാമം ഒരു പ്രതിരൂപവും ബിരുദവുമായിത്തീർന്നു. അതിനാൽ പിൽക്കാലത്തെ അസംഖ്യം ഭരണാധികാരികൾ അത് തങ്ങളുടെ പേരിനോട് കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തു. അങ്ങനെ ചരിത്രത്തിൽ അനേകം വിക്രമാദിത്യരെ കുറിച്ച് പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനിടയായി.

1. വിക്രമാദിത്യന്റെ ജനപ്രിയതയ്ക്ക് കാരണമെന്ത്?
2. ആരെയെല്ലാമാണ് വിക്രമരാജധാനിയിലെ 'നവരത്നങ്ങൾ' എന്നു വിളിച്ചുപോന്നത്?
3. വിക്രമാദിത്യൻ ഏതുനിലയ്ക്കാണ് സ്മരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നത്?
4. പിൽക്കാലത്ത് രാജാക്കന്മാർ തങ്ങളുടെ പേരിനോട് 'വിക്രമാദിത്യൻ' എന്ന നാമം കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കാൻ കാരണമെന്ത്? (1×4=4)

II. അർത്ഥം എഴുതുക. 1/2 മാർക്കു വീതം. (2)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. നീടുറ്റ | 2. അനിവാര്യം |
| 3. ഗ്രസിക്കുക | 4. ആർദ്രത |

III. വിപരീതപദം എഴുതുക. 1/2 മാർക്കു വീതം. (2)

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. അനുഗ്രഹം | 2. ശീഘ്രം |
| 3. മിതം | 4. ക്ഷാമം |

IV. ചേർത്തെഴുതുക. 1/2 മാർക്കു വീതം. (1)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. തൂവലിന് + ഉള്ളിൽ | 2. വെളി + മ |
|---------------------|-------------|

V. അർത്ഥവ്യത്യാസമെഴുതുക. 1 മാർക്കു വീതം. (2)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. വരം - വാരം | 2. പരിണാമം - പരിമാണം |
|---------------|----------------------|

VI. ശരിയായ പദം എഴുതുക. 1/2 മാർക്കു വീതം. (1)

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. സമ്പ്രദായം - സമ്പ്രദായം | 2. ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം - ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|

VII. ഒറ്റപ്പദം എഴുതുക. 1/2 മാർക്കു വീതം. (1 1/2)

1. ഉത്തര ദിക്കിലെ ഭാഷ
2. ജീവചരിത്രത്തിന്റെ സംഗ്രഹം
3. ശരീരത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചത്

VIII. വിഗ്രഹിച്ച് സമാസം എഴുതുക. 1 മാർക്കു വീതം. (2)

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. പശുക്കിടാവ് | 2. മതിമുഖി |
|----------------|------------|

IX. നാനാർത്ഥം എഴുതുക. 1 മാർക്കു വീതം. (3)

- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. പത്രം | 2. രാഗം | 3. വർഷം |
|----------|---------|---------|

X. പര്യായപദം എഴുതുക. 1 മാർക്കു വീതം. (3)

- | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. നാദം | 2. ചങ്ങാതി | 3. നിലാവ് |
|---------|------------|-----------|

XI. പദം പിരിച്ച് സന്ധി നിർണ്ണയിക്കുക. 1 മാർക്കു വീതം. (2)

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. പൊക്കിയെടുക്കുക | 2. കേരളീയമല്ല |
|--------------------|---------------|

XII. തെറ്റു തിരുത്തുക. 1 മാർക്ക്. (1)

പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വായിക്കുന്നതും പാഠങ്ങൾ എഴുതാനും സൗകര്യമു .

XIII. വാക്യത്തിൽ പ്രയോഗിക്കുക. 1 മാർക്ക്. (2)

- 1. വ്യത്യസ്തം
- 2. നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുക

XIV. ഒറ്റവാക്കിൽ ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക. 1/2 മാർക്കു വീതം. (2 1/2)

- 1. 'വല്ലവീ വല്ലഭാ നിന്റെ മരുകൻ'- 'വല്ലവീ വല്ലഭൻ' ആര്?
- 2. ഒരു വസ്തുവിന് മറ്റൊന്നിനോട് ചമൽക്കാരകരമായി സാദൃശ്യം പറയുന്ന അലങ്കാരമേത്?
- 3. കഥകളിയുടെ പെറ്റമ്മ എന്നു വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് ഏതു കലാരൂപത്തെയാണ്?
- 4. ഉത്തരപദത്തിനും പൂർവ്വപദത്തിനും പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ള സമാസമേത്?
- 5. അനുഭവജ്ഞാനവും ജീവിതപരിചയവുമുള്ള വിജ്ഞാനപ്രദമായ ലഘുവാക്യങ്ങളാണവ. ഏവ?

XV. രേഖാമൂലം വാക്യത്തിൽ ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക. 2 മാർക്കു വീതം. (10)

- 1. ചൊൽവടിവ് എന്നാലെന്ത്? ചൊൽവടിവ് വ്യക്തമാക്കുന്ന രണ്ട് പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുകൾ എഴുതുക.
- 2. വൃന്ദാവനത്തിലെ പക്ഷികളും വൃക്ഷങ്ങളും കണ്ണന്റെ വേണുഗാനം ആസ്വദിച്ചതെങ്ങനെ?
- 3. അതിന്റെ പ്രതിധ്വനി ആശാന്റെ കൃതികളിൽ കാണുന്നു. ഏതിന്റെ? അങ്ങനെ പറയാൻ കാരണമെന്ത്?
- 4. കഥകളി രൂപം കൊള്ളാൻ സഹായകമായ നാടൻ കലകൾ ഏതെല്ലാം?
- 5. കാബൂളിപ്പെൺകുട്ടിയെ മനോഹരിയാക്കുന്നതെന്തെല്ലാമാണ്?

XVI. നാലോ അഞ്ചോ വാക്യത്തിൽ ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക. 2 1/2 മാർക്കു വീതം. (5)

- 1. മുടിയേറ്റ് എന്ന കലാരൂപത്തെ കുറിച്ച് കുറിപ്പ് തയ്യാറാക്കുക.
- 2. നൈൽ ഒരു മഹാകാവ്യമാണ് എന്ന് എസ്.കെ. സമർത്ഥിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങനെ?

XVII. പാഠപുസ്തകത്തിലേതു പോലെ പൂരിപ്പിക്കുക. 3 മാർക്ക്. (3)

“രാഗങ്ങൾ

..... വെടിഞ്ഞുടനെ” (6 വരി)

XVIII. നിങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയ ഒരു വിനോദയാത്രയെ കുറിച്ച് ലഘുവിവരണം എഴുതുക. (3)

PLACID VIDYA VIHAR SR. SEC. SCHOOL

Chethipuzha

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II - 2015-'16

STD: VII

Time: 1 hr.

Max. Marks: 50

HINDI

- I शब्दार्थ लिखिए:** [2]
(क) जोखिम (ख) मीत
(ग) झिझक (घ) भोर
- II विलोम शब्द लिखिए:** [2]
(क) विष (ख) शिक्षित
(ग) यश (घ) प्रातः
- III इत प्रत्ययवाले शब्दों के मूल शब्द पहचानकर लिखिए:** [2]
(क) प्रमाणित (ख) व्यथित
(ग) मोहित (घ) चर्चित
- IV पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए:** [2]
(क) ईश्वर (ख) गंगा
- V अनेकार्थी शब्द लिखिए:** [2]
(क) फल (ख) पत्र
- VI हिन्दी अक्षरों में लिखिए:** [2]
(क) 25 (ख) 39
(ग) 62 (घ) 56
- VII एक शब्द लिखिए:** [1]
(क) जिसे लोग चाहते हो (ख) जो कड़वा बोलता हो
- VIII सामान्य भूतकाल में बदलकर लिखिए :** [2]
(क) लडकी रोती है। (ख) मैं हिन्दी बोलता हूँ।
- IX निम्नलिखित शब्दों के प्रचलित हिन्दी रूप लिखिए :** [2]
(क) परे (ख) बादर
(ग) सीत (घ) मछरी
- X द्वंद्व समास के लिए चार उदाहरण लिखिए :** [2]
- XI संख्यावाची शब्द के लिए चार उदाहरण लिखिए :** [2]
- XII वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए :** [2]
(क) स्वच्छ रंगीन कपड़े (ख) उत्साह
- XIII कविता की प्रथम आठ पंक्तियाँ लिखिए :** [4]
जागो बंसीवारे
..... आर्यों को तारै ॥
- XIV निम्नलिखित गद्यांश पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :**
जयशंकर प्रसाद का जन्म जुलाई 1980 में वारणासी में हुआ। बहुप्रतिभा सम्पन्न प्रसाद जी ने कविता, नाटक, कहानियाँ, निबंध, उपन्यास - सभी पर अपनी कलम चलाई। 'कामायनी' ने महाकाव्य के रूप में प्रसिद्धि पाई और उसे बीसवीं सदी का सर्वश्रेष्ठ

महाकाव्य माना गया। 'चन्द्रगुप्त', 'स्कन्दगुप्त', 'अजातशत्रु', 'ध्रुवस्वामिनी' आदि ऐतिहासिक नाटक हैं जो राष्ट्रप्रेम से ओत-प्रोत हैं। उनके पाँच कहानी संग्रह भी हैं। प्रसाद जी की कृतियों की भाषा संस्कृत प्रधान है।

- (क) जयशंकर प्रसाद का जन्म कब और कहाँ हुआ? [1]
(ख) प्रसाद जी के महाकाव्य का नाम क्या है? [1]
(ग) उनकी कृतियों की भाषा कौन-सी है? [1]
(घ) प्रसाद जी के राष्ट्रप्रेम से ओत-प्रोत नाटकों के नाम लिखिए। [2]

XV एक-एक वाक्य में उत्तर लिखिए :

[1×5=5]

- (क) दक्षिण अफ्रीका से लौटकर गाँधीजी ने क्या किया?
(ख) संक्षेप सूचक चिह्न के लिए एक उदाहरण लिखिए।
(ग) एक तिनका नामक कविता के कवि कौन हैं?
(घ) भूतकाल के कितने भेद हैं?
(ङ) बहुव्रीही समास के लिए एक उदाहरण लिखिए।

XVI भावार्थ लिखिए :

[2×2=4]

- (क) जाल परे जल जात बहि, तजि मीनन को मोह।
रहिमन मछरी नीर को, तऊ न छाँडति छोह।।
(ख) माखन -रोटी हाथ मँह लीनी, गऊवन के रखवारे।

XVII उत्तर लिखिए :

- (क) आँख में तिनका पड़ने के बाद घमंडी की क्या दशा हुई? [1½]
(ख) 'मेरी माँ ने मुझे अपनी प्रसिद्धि को विनम्रता से संभालने की सीख दी है' -
धनराज पिल्लै की इस बात का क्या अर्थ है? [1½]
(ग) यासुकी - चान को अपने पेड़ पर चढ़ाने के लिए तोत्तो-चान ने अथक प्रयास क्यों किया? [2]
(घ) दूकानदार और झाड़वर के सामने अप्पू की क्या स्थिति है? वे दोनों उसको देखकर पहले परेशान होते हैं, फिर हँसते हैं।
कारण बताइए। [2]
(ङ) खानपान के बदलाव के कौन-से फायदे हैं? फिर लेखक इस बदलाव को लेकर चिंतित क्यों है? [2]